WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of reducing inflammation, comprising the step of administering a chemodenervating agent to an anatomic region.

2. A method of treating inflammation, comprising the step of administering a chemodenervating agent to an anatomic region in a dose just sufficient to reduce inflammation, but below that necessary to cause substantial muscle weakness.

3. The method of Claim 2, wherein the chemodenervating agent is botulinum toxin.

4. The method of Claim 3, wherein the minimum effective dose of botulinum toxin is below 2.5 units.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein the chemodenervating agent includes botulinum toxins type A-G.

6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the chemodenervating agent is used in conjunction with other anti-inflammatory agents.

7. The method of Claim 6, wherein the other anti-inflammatory agent is a steroid.

8. The method of Claim 6, wherein the other agent is non-steroidal.

9. A method for blocking mast cell degranulation, comprising the step of administering a chemodenervating agent to an anatomic region.

10. A method for treating allergic blepharoconjunctivitis comprising the step of injecting a chemodenervating agent in the periocular area.

11. A method for treating classic type 1 hypersensitivity, comprising the step of administering a chemodenervating agent to the affected area.

12. The method of Claim 11, wherein the hypersensitivity includes hay fever and rhinnitis.

13. A method for treating inflammatory diseases in which mast cell function plays a role, comprising the step of administering a chemodenervating agent to an anatomic region.

14. The method of Claim 13, wherein said diseases include arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, vasculitis, myositis, tendonitis, osteitis, and mucous membrane inflammations.

15. A method for analyzing that pharmacological property of botulinum toxin immunotypes which block mast cell release of histamine and related mast cell compounds comprising the steps of:

sensitizing an animal with an exogenous antigen;

injecting the animal with a preparation of botulinum toxin; and,

measuring the inflammatory response, whereby a more efficacious and potent preparation demonstrating the anti-inflammatory bioeffect can be perfected.

16. A method for the reduction of photophobia in Meige disease patients, and patients with essential blepharospasm.

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